Commander Stewart, Comrades of the Grand Army and Soldiers of the Union: To me has been assigned the delightful duty of welcoming to the capital this great multitude of patriot heroes. Yet it seems to me that words of welcome are unnecessary. There is no town or city within the boun-daries of Kannas where the soldiers of the Union would not be greeted as friends or comrades, and honored as guests; and I know that the loyal people of the capital, one and all, will welcome you with a hand-

clasp far more eloquent than speech.

They will welcome you as men who brought from the gloom of the past the lights of the present and the hopes of the future. They will welcome you as soldiers who rescued the Republic from anarchy; as heroes who brought union, liberty and peace out of the smoke and flames of civil war. They will welcome you as fellow-citizens energy, enterprise and industry are building up, here in the heart of the continent, the greatest and most prosperous State in the Inion. One and all, they will welcome and salute you.

You are survivors of the greatest war the world has everknown. You were prominent actors in the grandest epoch of history. You fought for the noblest cause that ever warmed the hearts and nerved the arms of heroes. You have lived to witness the grand-eur of your triumph, and the growth and prosperity it has brought in its train. You are here to meet old comrades; to revive ctions of scenes and events that should never be forgotten; to sing old songs; to touch elbows again in the steadily dwindling line that once reached from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. And I am glad and proud to say to you: "All hail! and wel-come thrice welcome to the capital!"

I know that dyspeptic, envious and small-souled people regard the fact that sold ers' reumons are steadily increasing in interest with ill-concealed distrust. Some years ago, following a meeting similar to this, a gentleman said to me: "The boys have had a pleasant time, no doubt. But of what practical benefit are these great gatherings of soldiers? They keep alive, it seems to me, recollections of a period of strife and bloodshed, and what good does that do?" I replied: "My friend, did you ever object celebration of the Fourth of July?

strife and bloodshed. Yet we have been celebrating the 'Glorious Fourth' for over a hundred years, and nobody has ever ebjected that it did no good to celebrate it. Similar objections are somet mes made to the "Grand Army of the Republic." It is said that such an organization not only keeps alive the memories of war, but perpetuates the feelings and prejudices of a period when

That keeps alive memories of a period of

the land was affame with passion; and that there is something of egotism in these asso-ciations and assemblages of men to celebrate Grand Army is growing more popular with the men who were the blue, and that soldiers' reunions and camp fires are held with more and more frequency. When the people cease to remember that there have been times when mer cheerfully periled health and life for a good cause, they cease to believe in such a thing as patriotism. There is something in example, and these organizations of old soldiers, these reunions of old soldiers, reviving recollections of the old days, when nearly three million men stepped out of the monotony of comcomplace lives and glorified a cause by patient endurance of hardships and privations, and the heroism of death-this example can not be without its uses in teaching the younger generations of Americans, enjoying the birthright won at Yorktown and

preserved at Appointtiox, that love of coun-

try, courage, and sevotion to duty should And why should not the memories of the late war be kept alive? Was there ever, since the morning stars sang together, a more patriotic a bolier, a greater war than We have been celebrating the Declaration of Independence as I have said, for over a century. Yet the total free population of the American Colonies, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, was, in round numbers, 369,000 less than the number of Union soldiers mustered into service during the late civil war. The Conti-nental army, during the Revolutionary war, never exceeded 76,000 men, present and absent: our army, during the war of 1812, aggregated only 38,186; and the total force of the United States during the war with Mexico was only 116,321. During the war of the Rebellion 2,772,408 men enlisted in the Union army, and from January 1st, 1863, to May 1st, 1865, our gray numbered, at all times, nearly 1,000,000 trained sold ers. Kansas alone furnished nearly half as many men for the Union army as were present for duty during any year of the Hevolutionary struggle,

under Washington. There were more Union soldiers killed in battle during the war of the Rebell or, and more died of wounds received in baitle, than were present for duty during any previous war is which the United States has been engaged. In the National Cemeteries, 318,870 diers of the Union are buried-more than four times as many as were enlisted during the Revolutionary war. The latest and most accurate statements show that 44,238 Union soldiers were killed in battle; 49.26 died of wounds received in battle; 9,658 were drowned or accidentally killed; 184 were executed by the enemy; 224,849 died of disense, and 14,155 of causes not stated-making

There were forty-mine engagements, large and small, during the eight years of the Revolution. There were 2.261 during the four years of the Rebellion. And in each of these the Union loss exceeded 500 men killed and wounded; in each of eighty-eight it was over 1,000; in fifty-two, over 2,000; in twenty-three, over 5,000; in fourteen, over 10,000; and in each of four, over 20,000.

The engagements of the war of 1812 num-

bered only 89, and the casualties aggregated killed and 3,337 wounded-a total of

In the Mexican war there were only twenty-one engagements, in which the Americans lost 1,049 killed and 2,429 wounded—a total of 1,469. At the famous battle of Paio Alto, the American loss in killed and wounded aggre-gated only 174; at Monterey, 488; at Buena Vista, 723; at Cerro Gordo, 250, and at Molino

The aggregated easualtios of the American troops in all previous wars were less than those of the Union Army at each of the great battles of Chancellorsville, Gettys-larg, Chicamauga or Spottsylvania, and hardly reached one-balf the casualties of Grant's campa gn through the Wilderness, or Sherman's campaign against Atlanta.

I am not citing these facts to depreciate the importance of previous wars, and certainly I would be the last person to depreciate the patriotism and water of the soldiers who took part in them. I reverence the memory of the "embattled farmers" who, on the village green at Lexington, "fired the shot heard round the world;" I honor the soldiers who, from behind the cotton bales at New Orleans, taught the trained soldiers of Great Britain a new lesson of war; and I glory in the fame our little army won on the red fields of Mexico. But I want to make plain and clear the fact that the war for the Union was immeasurably greater than any struggle of modern times, not only in the vast armies it called into being, but in the heroism and patriotism it inspired, and the momentous results depending on its

Why, too, should not the sentiments and prejudices of the late civil war be perpetunted! The war saved the Union and emanripated a race. And in that single sentence what volumes of precious history, what glorious records of heroism, sacrifices and patriotism are condensed! What a noble lifting of all that is exaiting in human na-ture, what a spiendid record of devotion to duty, what self-forgetfulness and magnifi-cent courage does it stand for! What centuries of human progress does it typify! It was a war for feedom and astional exity. It was not waged for conquest, wor for giory, norembit on. It was a war to preserve, for all the generations of men, the priceless heritage of self-government. It was a war to via dicate the majesty of outras of law. It was a war to maintain this Republic as a beacon light for all the world. It was a war, as the greatest of its martyrs said, waged

For the existence of the Grand Aumy, and for the reunions in which it delights to take part, no apology is, therefore, necessary. They should be kept up because they do preserve the memories of the war; because they do perpetuate the sentiments, the emotions and even the preindices of that giari-ous struggle. They were noble sentiments, soldier, notage American, should be ashamed

Let us, then, treep up the Grand Army, and our camp-first, our retuisms, our social gatherings. They typify a comradeship that about touch and warm every soldier's beart. In all the years since the final muster-out, there have been no such friendships formed as were those cemented in the early mornings long ago, when the boys fell in and answered "here" to the orderly's call; or no annoyance while engaged in securing his ture, etc., free from execution, but a during the dusty and exhausting marches when the white pikes stretche's so wearily long, and the evening camp-fires were so near and yet so far; or amid the sulphurous smoke of battle, when they "closed up on the colors" as the line dwindled away before the hot and furious fire of the enemy. The comradeship that springs from such associa-tions and scenes as these, is worth preserv-

Union—the State which began the civil war six years before any other State had en- letter packages. The tobber exchanged should marry again. This is a mistake. tisted a regiment. Kansas sent more men horses with the stage driver, remarking as There is no law of the British realm proportion to population, than any other state; it had a larger percentage of its soldiers killed or wounded in battle than any other State. One-twelfth of its present population served in the ranks of the Union will carry him to the Indian Nation. The coach contained one passenger, who was unmolested.

There is no law of the British realm preventing the sovereign from marry-ing as often as he or she pleases. Henry vill was married five times.

army. For Kansas was not only the first cause of the war, but the new home to which the veterans turned their footsteps when their marches and battles were over. Every regiment that served in the army of the Republic has contributed its quota to swell this magnificent population, and there are men sitting around quiet hearthstones in every county of the State who can give per-sonal recollections of every march, every campaign, every battle of the war, from Bull Bun to Bentonville. In this audience, participants in every great battle of the Re-

Here in Kansas, too, is a generation of young men and women who have in their Lincoln Post, No. 1, of Topeka, drew up in the blood of heroes and patriots. In this audience are hundreds of young men single file inside of the mammoth arch and women whose haby eves witnessed sad partings, when their fathers hurred away to Join the company mustering in the village of the Windser, and received the square. Here are matrons who were young wives, sweethearts or sisters then, and who, busy with household cares, heard the funt throbbing of the far away down, and days and weeks before a word was spoken, read in the troubled but resolute eves of busbands, lovers and brothers the thought that was busy in their brains-the thought stricken coantry, sadly needing men. They knew, these patient, loving women, what was coming, and in the s lence of their rooms, in lone ness and bitter tears, they prayed that, if possible, the shadow of this great grief might be lifted from their home; and that those nearest and dearest to them might remain, to lighten their cares and brighten their daily life. But when at last the word was spoken, a race of self-sacr ficing and heroic women stood side by side in patriotic devotion with a race of heroic men. and the whole world learned, as the long pro-cession of weary months and years went by that the men and women of '16 had worthy successors in the men and women of '61 gad

The "boys" of twenty-three years ago are men of mature age: the men of that day are growing old. The faded and tattered battle flags they followed are preserved in the Siste houses. The old sword or musket hanging over the mantel is rusty with are Every year the ranks are thinning. Wounds and disease, the legner of battle-field, march and become, are doing their sure work. The glad peture they saw, looking forward through the lurid smoke and Same of battle. as the reward of their tools and sacrificesthe picture of a mighty Nat on, compact, prosperous, free and respected by all Nations of the earth—bas been fully realized. There is no limit to the power, no measure to the wealth of the redeemed and enfran-chised Republic. Only the memories of a eroic struggle are left us. But until the hast survivors of the Grand Army that marched and fought with Lyon, Blant, Me lelian, Rosecrans, Meade, Sher dan, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, are fluxily mustered out, let them preserve their comardesh and keep forever tresh and fair in the hearts the glorious recollections and still more glorious principles of the far days when they whre soldiers of the Re

unions and the Grand Anny organization do all this, and are all this, I make no apoligies for them. On the contrary, I reloise that proudly per led health and life to save it from destruction. I welcome you as the men whose strong arms and brave hearts gave freedom to the slave, and made this land, in fact as well as in name, a land of you in fraternity, charity and loyalty, and velcome you as comrades.

> Kansas National Guard. Following is the address of welcome delivered by the Governor to the Kansas National Guard at Topeka, September 29:

Soldiers of the Kansas National Guard: In a recent story by a well-known Ameri can author, the characters engage after-dinner discussion concerning the war of the Rebellion, and one of them remarks that the astonishing fact connected with it was the superabundance of heroism it re vealed. Then he asks his son: young men do you know who would think it sweet to die for their country?" Very modest y the young man replies: "I can not thak of a great many at the moment, upon his uncle, a gallant soldier during the war, sass: "Nor could I in 1861, nevertheless they were there.'

The occasion is wanting now, but as "they were there" in 1861, so I have fa th to believe that any great cause would find them now I can remember hearing dolorous orators in the years just preceding the outbreak of the rebellion, bewailing the degeneracy of the times, and declaring that beroism and patri otism were things of the past. The flash the gun at Sumter revealed not only the Nation's peril, but its strength and glory. In a month, farms and workshops were deserted, and the peaceful North, transfigured by the splendor of its passion, became a nation of

In the story to which I have already re ferred, one of the characters, after quietly telling an incident of a desperate battle, in which his regiment sustained a severe loss says, with intense feeling: "I don't want to see any more men killed in my time." This sentiment will. I feel confident, be approved by every soldier of the late war. Certainly hope that no occas on for calling the "Kan sas National Guard" into active service may ever arise. But I am sure that if such an occasion did come, you would be equal to its duties and its responsibilities. Some of you know what war is. You learned it on fields where the earth trembled with the shock of contending hosts. Most, if not al of you, have in your veins the blood of who were soldiers and heroes. And I am confident that, if you were cailed upon in any emergency demanding an illustration of true soldieriy qualities, you would prove yourselves worthy successors of the men of

I hope you will cominue to maintain an efficient organization. I congratulate von on the proficiency you have already attained in drill and descipline. This year, for the first time, the State has made some provision for maintaining a well-organized military force, and this encouragement ought to in crease your interest in the organ sations to which you belong, and your activity in lischarging your duties as members of the kan-sas National Guard. The instruction fou receive as soldiers, the drill and discipl no to which you subject yourselves, are not with out their uses, even in times of profound peace. Every man who has been drilled as a soldier is physically benefitted by such exer-cise; and the lessons of obed ence, of respect for law, of promptness in the discharge of duty, of faithfulness, patriotism and courage, that are the inspiration of soldierly conduct—these lessons will be of value to you in every relation of life. It gives me pleasure to meet you. I trust your brief sojourn in camp will be not cally

instructive, but pleasant to one and all of you. Your general officers are all trained and experienced sold ers, who served the r country faithfully and honorably in time of war, and your Major-General left a leg on one of the battle fields of the late civil war. Many of your field and line officers are also experienced solders. They are thus thoroughly qualified, by habits and education, to instruct you in your duties, and have no doubt they will take pride and pleasure in doing so. And now, soldiers of the National Guard,

remember that you are here on duty. Be prompt in responding to every order; pre-serve discipline in your camp; and so conduct yourselves, when absent from it, as to bring no reproach on the uniform you wear. You voluntarily put it on. Try to honor it the munliness of sobriety; by the grace by the manliness of sobriety; by the grace and pride of duty faithfully performed; and by the conduct of a true soldier, who, honor-ing the badge of his service, never fails to

DAMAGES DEMANDED.

Julio R. Santos Files His Claim Against the Ecuadorian Covernment.

Washington, September 30.-Julio R. damages against the Government of Benador. He will leave at once for Ecuador to get up the evidence necessary to prove the extent of his pecuniary losses, the unjusti-"that a government of the people, by the ships endured and the falsity of the people, for the people, should not per sh from statements transmitted to the which he was accused of taking part was a Journa . small affair and was suppressed in about fifteen days. The Ecuadorian authorities do not yet rececnize Mr. Santos American citizenship, but being acknowledged by the dise. By a recent act not only are a evidence

Held Up by a Youth. Cisco and Brownwood stage was robbed Times. vesterday thirteen miles this side of Cisco by a stender built nineteen year old boy. This is the great "Soldier State" of the The mail pouch was rifled of the registered

THE CROWNING EVENT.

The Great Soldiers' Reunion Closes With a

Grand Street Parad- and Sham Battle. Toreka, Kan., October 2.-Yesterday the reunion of the Grand Army division of Kansas closed, and it was the grandest and greatest ever held on Kansas soil. So large ment of the soil .- Toledo Blade. I have no doubt, are men who have been a number of veterans were never assembled was the principal feature of the programme. which crosses Kaasas avenue in front entire procession as it passed. So far as all that goes to make up a camp of veterans is concerned, the present en campment has been a great success. Reunions of Grand Armies, States and regi ments have been held and in many instances companies found enough members to hold reunions. Long before ten o'clock the of flour, one cup of molasses, one cup special trains, street cars, wagons and car of buttermilk, one-half cup of sugar, riages began pouring a stream of people into one-half cup of butter, two teaspoonfuls

> formed as follows: ORDER OF PROCESSION. Rush's Zonaves. Bullene Guards Drum Corps. General Fuller and Staff. Third Regiment Band. Third Regiment—Companies C, F, E, B, H, A.

Fourth Regiment Band. Fourth Regiment Drum Corp Fourth Regiment—Companies H. D. F. C. A. F. G. E. B. General Roberts and Staff. Prst Regiment Band. First Regiment-Companies D, E, C, A, B, G. profit. - Nashville American.

Second Regiment Band. Second Regiment Drum Corps Second Regiment—Companies C, A, E, G, D tenspoonfuls salt, two eggs and sweet milk to make a stiff batter; bake in a General Carroll and Staff. Mother Bickerdyke and President and Secre

Mother Bickerdyke and President and Secretary Woman's Relief Corps.

Mexican Veterans.

Department Commander M. Stewart and Staff.

Dispatch Band, Clay Center.

Ex-Prisoners of War.

I. O. O. F. Band, Peabody. Pollock Post, G. A. R., No. 42, Peabody Post, G. A. R., No. 89, Past Commander Walkinshaw and Staff Wamego Cornet Band. Wamego Cornet Band.
Wamego Post, G. A. R., No. 38.
Monttor Post, G. A. R., No. 39.
Iola Post, G. A. R., No. 39.
Hiawatha Post, G. A. R. Oskaloosa Cornet Band. Commander W. H. Pond and Staff. Fort Scott Drum Corps. Casin Post, G. A. R., No. 117. Franklin Relief Corps. Franklin Post, G. A. R., No. 16. McCook Post, G. A. R., No. 51.

Pleasanton Cornet Band. General R. B. Burnett and Staff. Mound City Drum Corps. Gilpatrick Post, G. A. R., No. 180. Burnside Post Drum Corps. Burnside Post, G. A. R., Wyandotte, Moulton Post, G. A. R., No. 10. Washington Drum Corps. Washington Post, G. A. R., No. 12. Buckskin Band, Arkansas City. Windfield Juvenile Band. Daughters of Veterans. Sherman's Bummers

Cœur de Leon Band, Parsons. Mound City Post, G. A. R., No. 158. Vates Center Band oodson Post, G. A. R., No. 85. Burlington Drum Corps. Allison Post, G. A. R., No. 16, Sous of Veterans. Commander Fourth Brigade and Staff. Knights of Pythias Band, Emporia, Eskridge Post, G. A. R., No. 75.
Chalk Mound Post, G. A. R., No. 348,
Lyndon Post, G. A. R., No. 19.
Rice Post, G. A. R., No. 71. Osage City Band.

Second Kansas Veterans. McPherson Drum Corps, Kansas City. Scott Rifles, Kansas City.

Wagner Post, G. A. R. No. 63, Independence Mo. Holden Post, G. A. R., No. 63, Holden, Mo. Colonel Grover Post, Warrensburg, Mo. Chilhowie Post, Chilhowie, Mo.

Fifth Kansas Veterans. Sixth Kansas Veterans. Seventh Kansas Veterans. Atchison Cornet Band. Eighth Kansas Veterans. Twenty-fifth Illinois Veterans. Ninth Kansas Veterans. Atchison Drum Corps. Tenth Kansas Veterans First Kansas Battery Veterans, Eleventh Kansas Veterans. Twelfth Kansas Veterans.

S xteenth Kansas Veterans, Lyons Post, G. A. R. Atchison. Junction City Drum Corps, Junction City Post, G. A. R., No. 132. Junction City Post, G. A. R., No. E2.
Lew Grove Post, G. A. R., No. L22.
Abilene Drum Corps.
Abilene Post, G. A. R., No. C3.
Clay Center Veterans.
Henderson Post, G. A. R., No. 53.
Mitonyale Post, G. A. R., No. 109.
Beloit Post, G. A. R., No. 147.
General A. L. Millard and Staff.
Kingold band, Hutch uson.
Loe Hocker Post, G. A. R., No. 17.

Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R., No. 17. Newton Drum Corps. Mende Post, G. A. R., No. 14. Belle Plane Post, G. A. R., No. 357. James Shield Post, G. A. R., No. 37. Ellenwood Cornet Band. Newton Post, G. A. R., No. —. Valley Center Post, G. A. R., No. 35. Silver Lake Post, G. A. R., No. —.

Topeka Cornet Band.

Fort Pillow Post, G. A. R., No. 4.

Jesse Neison Post, G. A. R., No. 62.

Seventh Kansas Veteran Cavalry on foot. Old Soldiers and Citizens in Carriages.

A number of G. A. R. posts, represented in Camp Grant, failed to fall in as organizations, the members present attaching themselves to other posts. The display was a grand one, much better than was anticipated an hour before the march commenced. At the time of starting it seemed that all the citizens of the city were on the camp grounds, but when the column arrived in the city Kansas avenue on both sides was lined with people, from Third street to Tenth street. The four miles traveled was accomplished in a little over an hour. Returning to Camp Grant at noon, the different divisions paraded the camp, marching and countermarching, and finally broke up, and were resolved into groups saying farewell, as indeed it will be to many of them.

THE SHAM BATTLE. The sham battle in the afternoon was one of the features of the day, and was witnessed by 75,000 people. Only one accident occurred, and this at the close of the battle. Walter Gliver, private, Company D, Third Regiment, had loaded and cocked his gun and brought it to order, when it exploded, the blank shell tearing all the flesh off his arm and injuring him quite seri-

GOOD-BYE. At the last camp fire in the evening ad-Santos called again at the State Department | dresses were delivered by Congressmen E. to-day, in connection with his claim for H. Funston, B. C. Perkins, ex-Governor George T. Anthony and others, and after a general hand-shaking the great reunion of 885 was at a close.

ships endured and the falsity of the statements transmitted to the State Department of complicity is revolutionary movements. He declares -The new postal law is now in effect, that the statements against him have been secured from timid and Ignorant men, by means of threats and intimidation on the stead of filling one sheet so full that means of threats and intimidation on the stead of alling one sheet so full that part of the Ecuadorian Government, and haf a column of the correspondence

-Manitoba is not a creditors parasolved loss other salees weaker.
SHEEP-Receipts, — Market held over to
medium quality. We note the follow sales: ture, etc., free from execution, but a of 160 acres, and buildings to the value BROWNWOOD, TEX., September 30.-The of \$25,000 are also exempt. - Chicago

-Some persons think that Queen Corn-Nov. Victoria would lose her crown if she Oats-May,

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The district that is noted for its good horses is also generally noted for its prosperity .- N. E. Farmer.

-The rearing of stock is the best appliance yet discovered for the enrich--Honest milk, honest cheese and together at a State rennien. The procession | honest butter, are just as essential as

honest money. Butterine is not butter. justice in the courts.-Farm, Field and -A practical housekeeper recommends oiling kitchen floors with boiled

liaseed oit to be applied boiling hot with a large paint brush, and in a few moments rubbed in and off with woolen cloths. Grease spots do not show .-Loston Globe. -Ginger Pound Cake: Three cups

the camp until there seemed to be scarcely of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cinnaroom for another person on the immense mon, one tenspoonful of ginger, and grounds. At eleven o'clock the divisions two eggs .- The Caterer. -The Rural Home says that old trees formed and started, taking up the line of march for the city. The column was have no sap and vitality to waste on extra branches. Bearing trees want their vigor encouraged. Don't be greedy-

be content with a good yield. Don't let

generous trees cripple themselves in your

service by overbearing. -There is no profit in cultivating poor soils. Let the labor be expended in fertilizing a smaller area so as to produce abundant crops, and prosperity will soon revisit the farmers and plantations that are now cultivated without

-Stirred Bread-One quart flour, two large teaspoonfuls baking powder, two milk to make a stiff batter; bake in a loaf in a biscuit tin. To be broken, not cut, and eaten hot. Water may be used instead of milk by adding a spoonful of butter .- The Household.

one quart; yeast, one pint; warm rainwater, three gallons. Put all into a jug or keg, and tie a piece of gauze over the bung to keep out flies and let in air. In hot weather set in sun; in cold weather set it by the stove, and in three weeks you will have good vinegar. When part of this has been used fill up with the same preparation, and in this way a supply of good vinegar can be kept constantly on hand .- N. Y. Times.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

ST LOUIS, October 3. FLOUR-Easier but not lower; family, \$3.55 @3.65; choice, \$3.90@4.00; famey, \$4.35@4.85; patents, \$5.15%5.35.
WHEAT-LOWER: No. 2 red, cash. 934% 94c; October, 334c; December, 9774@984c; May, \$1.0734@1.0844.
CORN--Slow: No. 2 mixed, cash, 404@415c; October, 38%e; year, 55%c. OATS-Cash firm at 24% 625c. RYE-Unsettled at 586, 59c.

BARLEY-Slow: Wisconsin, 80c PRODUCE — Butter, easy; creamery, 16@ 21c; da rv. 13@17c. Eggs, higher at 13@13%c per dozen. Whisky-Steady at \$1.06. PROVISIONS-Firm. Pork. \$9.00. Lard, \$6.00 bid. Bulk meats-long clear. \$5.40; short rib. \$5.60; short clear, \$5.80. Bacon-

long clear, \$5.956.26; short rib, \$6.1066.15; short clear, \$6.506.60 #CATTLE-Firm: common to choice native steers, \$4.256.5.75; Colorado steers, \$4.00(25.00; native butchering stock, \$2,25@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.5@3.75; grass Texans, \$2.50 @3.00; Indian steers, \$2.60@3.65. Sheep-Firm: good to cho ce muttons, \$2,75@3.50; common to fair. \$1.75@2.50; Texans, \$1.75@3.00; lambs, \$2.50@3.50. Hogs-Strong; packing, \$350%4 I5; Yorkers, \$4.00664 15; butchers, \$4.14664.25.

CHICAGO, October 3. FLOUR-Steady; winter wheat flour, \$4.40 @4.90 for Southern; \$4.40@4.45 for Wisconsin; soft spring wheat, \$3.40@4.00; Minnesota bakers, \$3 5064.50; patents, \$4 7565.25; low grades, \$2.5093.00; r, e flour, \$3.2563.50. Wheat-Lower; No. 2 spring; 854/6854/с; No. 3 spring, 764/с; No. 2 red, 90с; No. 3 red, CORN-Quiet; cash, 41@41%c; October, 41@

414c; December, 37@374c. OATS-Dull; cash, 254c; October, 254@254c; RyE-Dull; No. 2, 59c. BARLEY-Quiet; No. 2, 70c. PRODUCE-Butter, dull; creamers, 17@20c; da rv. 140 15c. Eggs, 17c. PROVISIONS—Mess pork, easier; cash, \$8.35 @8.40; October, \$8.35@8.37½; December, \$8.42-@8.50. Lard, steady; cash, \$6.00. Boxed ments, steady; dry saited shoulders,

\$3.7003.75; short rib s.des. \$5.4505.50; short WHISKY-Nominal at \$1.10. CATTLE-Lower: shipping steers, \$3.500, 6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75; cows. bulls and mixed, \$1.7564.00; through Texas cattle, undressed grades, at \$2.75@3.70; ern rangers, natives and half-breeds, \$3.70 @4.80; cows, \$2.90@3.65; wintered Texans,

SHEEP-Lower; nat ves, \$2.2563.80; west-ern, \$2.5063.40; Texas, \$1.6062.50; lambs, Hogs-Steady; rough and mixed, \$3.50% 3.80; packing and shipping, \$3.90%4.25; light weights, \$3.70%4.30; sk ps. \$3.00%3.75.

NEW YORK, October 3. FLOUR-Dull: superfine Western and State, \$3,00@3.50; common to choice white wheat, western extra. \$5.00@5.20; fancy, do., \$5.25@

5.50.
WHEAT—Cash, firm, options heavy: No. 2
Chicago, 90a91c; No. 2 Northern, 95%c; No. 1
Northern, 95%c; ungraded red, 81@99%c; No. 3 red, 93%c; No. 2 red, 96%@97%c; No. 1 red, 99c; No. 1 white. 971sc; No. 2 October, 96%@ 97%c: May, \$1.07%. CORN—Higher: ungraded, 474@484c: No. 2, 484@484c: No 2 white, 494c; yellow, 50c; angraded white, 51c: No. 2, October, 484@ December, 47%@48%c; May, 46%c OATS-Stronger; mixed western, 28632c;

white, do., 30@41c. Rys-Duil. PRODUCE—Butter, quiet. Eggs, lower; western, lw219½c per dozen.
PROVISIONS—Pork, dull; mess, \$9.50% 10.00 for inspected. Cut meats, steady; pickled bellies. 64864c; pickled hams, 10@ 10%c. Lard, less active; \$6.27%.
Cartle—Common to best native steers,
\$3.75@5.85; extra steers, \$4.00@4.12%.
SHEEP—Dull at \$2.80@4.20; lambs, \$4.75@

Hoos-Steady; \$4 50@5.80. KANSAS CITY. October 3 FLOUR-Firm. Sales I car fancy on orders at \$2.00. Quotat ons are for unestablished brands, in car lots, per half barrel in sacks, as follows: XX, \$1.05. XXX, \$1.15@1.25; family, \$1.40@1.45; cho cz. \$1.65@170; fancy, \$1.95@2.65; patent, \$2.37@2.35; rye. \$1.50@1.76. \$1.25@2.25: patent, \$2.35@2.25: rve. \$1.50@1.70.
Job lots from city mills 10@15c higher.
WHEAT—Lower: No. 2 red, cash, no bids
mor offerings; October. 75%c bid. 75%c asked;
November. 78c bid. 78%c asked; December,
no bids, 80%c asked; May, 89%c bid. 90%c
asked. No. 3 red, cash, 66c bid, 68c asked;
October, 66c bid. 67%c asked; November, 69c
bid. 72c asked. No. 2 soft, cash, no bids, 86c
asked; October, 85%c bid. 85%c asked; Novem
ber, no bids nor offerings; December, 89%c
bid. 90%c asked; May, 90c bid. \$1.00% asked.
Conn—Weak; No. 2, cash, no bids, 32%c

BETTER-Receipts fair and mostly of poor rans over on the margin, and strikes Wequote: Creamer, fance, 22c; good, 18c; pure emotions, honest and patrotic prejudices, those born of the country's great like and others who suffered with him.

The people in fact are in sympathy with out criss-cross, cat-a-cornered, diagnostic package lots, 142/162; out criss-cross, cat-a-cornered, diagnostic package lots, 100; on all others who suffered with him. He expects to return to Washing. onally and otherwisely over the pages common 50cc. ton by January 1. The revolution in order to save postage. - unitage Eggs-Receipts light and market firm at 14c per dozen fresh recandled steady. Hoos-Receipts, 4.85. Market steady on

> Latest Market Reports. portion of his stock, land to the extent of 160 acres, and buildings to the value

Open- High- Low- Clos- Yest, ing. close. OPTION 87 874 884 874 874 87 874 874 885 884 874 8 374 374 374 377 3774 2 3774 3774 3774 3774 2 3774 3774 3774 2 8.33 8.25 8.22 8.25 8.40 8.40 8.40 8.20 8.25 8.40 6.00 6.00 5.074 5.075 5.075 6.00 5.074 5.074 5.06 5.06 5.15 Wheat-Nov ... Closing other New York St. Louis. Wheat—Oct. 85 Wheat—Nov. 87% Wheat—Nov 85% Dec. 87% Corn—Oct. 41% Corn—Nov. 85% Corn—Nov. 35% Dec. 35%

TRICKS ON THE TRACKS! Dangers from Which Engineers Save tho

Public and Themselves. [The Railway Review.] One who is accustomed to railway

traveling can scarcely realize how much he is dependent for safety upon the entheir station, engineers are also in constant danger of accidents caused by the tricks of jealous rivals. This rivalry, it is said, sometimes prompts to the doing of utterly mean tricks.

all the bearings of his engine. He was reinstated, however, after he proved that some rival had filled his oiling can with emery. Another new engineer was suspended for burning out the flues of his boiler. Through grief at the loss of his position he ded, and then a consciencestricken rival confessed that he had put oil in the tank so that it loamed and showed water at the top gauge, when in reality there was scarcely a quart in the boiler! Tuese intense jeniousies, together with the terrible anxiety incident to their work, have a terribly straining effect on the nerve, and statistics tell us that, though Locomotive Engineers may look strong and vigorous, they are not all a healthy class. Ex-Chief Engineer A. S. Hampton, Indianapolis, Ind., (Div. 143) was one of those apparently hearty men, but he says: "The anxiety, strain and jolting come near fluishing me." His suferings localized in catarrh of the bladder, but he used Warner's safe cure faithfully for twenty weeks and now exclaims: am a well man." T. S. Ingraham, of Cleveland, O., Assistant Chief Engineer, and other prominent members are also emphatic in its praise.

The Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood has 17,000 members and 240 divisions. Its headquarters are in Cleveland, O., where Chief Engineer Arthur for twenty years has exercised alm st dictatorial sway. It was organized in August, 18c3, by the employes of the Michigan Central. It has given nearly two million dollars to the widows and orphans of deceased members.

Politeness of Swedes.

One great peculiarity of traveling in Sweden is the extreme quiet and lack of flurry. The Swedish are a taciturn and noiseless people. They do much -Vinegar without cider: Molasses, by signs, and never shout; a Swedish crowd makes singularly little sound. Swedes, even of the lowest class, never this courtesy. When a train leaves as If you address the poorest person in the street you must lift your hat. A ter a shop or a bank with one's hat on is a terrible breach of good manners. If you enter or leave a coffee-room you must bow to all occupants. Passengers on board the little steamers which ply about Stockholm invariably raise their hats to the occupants of any other boat which passes them. The very men in charge of the locks on the canal bow politely to the sailors as the boats go through .- Chicago Standard. Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

-We had the pleasure of a call recently from four very remarkable brothers. They were Messrs. A. G., J. W., H. J. and D. P. Hightower, and aged seventy-nine, seventy-seven, seventy-five and seventy-three years-a total of three hundred and four years. They have in all thirty-four children, sixty-one grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. The four brothers are in good health, and there is not thirteen pounds' difference in weight between the heaviest and lightest. The most remarkable thing is that none of them was ever drunk, or played a game of chance, or took a dram in a barroom. They are all members of the church and lead pious, godly lives .-La Grange (Ga.) Reporter.

-He shut up: "I beg your pardon, sir," said Mr. Swell to a friend with whom he was holding a heated argument. "I beg your pardon, sir; I ought to understand this matter better than you. I am a graduate of two colleges, sir." "You remind me," replied his friend, "very much of a calf my father used to own who had the milk of two cows." "Why, how was that?" "He was a very large calf."-Lynn Union.

Coming home at two a. m., he found his wife dre-sed in deep black, and inquired the reason. "Mourning for my late husband," she replied.

"Laugh and Grow Fat," is a precept easily preached, but not so easy to practice. If a person has no appe-tite, but a distressing nausea, sick-headache, dyspepsia, boils, or any other ill re-sulting from inaction of the bowels, it is impossible to get up such a laugh as will produce aldermanic corpulence. In order to laugh satisfactorily you must be well, and to be well you must have your bowels in good order. You can do this and laugh heartily with Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the little regulators of the liver and bowels and best promoters of jollity.

An exchange sneaks of "mineral wool," Let's see. That's the kind they shear from hydraulic rams, isn't it?-Chicago Journal.

"The battle is not always to the strong," said the judge, as he awarded the batter premium at a county fair.—St. Paul Herald.

NATURAL HISTORY: If the swallow had no throat there would be no swallow. SHOULD an umbrella be called a polyg. amist because it has a plurality of ribs?-St. Paul Herald.

Many people who are as "true as steel" are unfortunately just as cold .- Philadelphia Call

WHY is a successful poultry man like a carriage builder? Because he makes a WHAT is the difference between a paper dollar and a dollar of silver? Never mined.

-Boston Transcript. At a college examination a professor asked: "Does my que tion embaras; you?" Not at all, sir," replied the sudent. "Not at all. It is quite clear. It is

the answer that bothers me." THE watermelon is adm thed without question into our best families. although it is always very seedy .- Philadelphia

A BROOKLYN young lady laughed herself into hysterics because a green servtake the chill off."

WHEN feeling the pulse of the people the beats should not be overlooked .- Oil City Blizzard.

WAITER-"Will you have salt with your eggs?" Guest-"No, thanks; they ain't at all fresh."-Sam. When a woman goes a horse-back rid-

not even by sight.-Boston Transcript.

ing she wears a silk plug hat. She does that so the horse will believe she's a man and won't become frightened at her. She couldn't fool a Kentucky mule that way .-Kentucky State-Journal.

A BAR is a place where water is scarce and danger near .- N. Y. Independent. not to have. SHE-What a man you are to come to a decision. Don't you know your own mind? He—No, dear, I don't believe I do:

"Shoot Polly as She Flies,"

-Pop. The argus-eyed proof-reader, however, knew the quotation intended and changed it to read: "Shoot Folly as she flies."-Pope. Of course it was an error, yet how many are daily committing much graver Added to the responsibility of errors by allowing the first symptoms of consumption to go unheeded. If afflicted with loss of appetite, chilly sensations, or hacking cough, it is suicidal to delay a single moment the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the great and only reliable remedy yet known for this terribly fatal malady. Send two let-A Nickle Plate engineer after his very first trip was laid off because he had "cut out" ter stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on this disease. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Prof. Trilobite (eloquently): "Yes; all things came by chance, and the great globe itself, like a mushroom, sprang up in the night." Little Bessie Brighteye: "I should like to know, please, sir, where the seed came from."

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in I minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. | GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Burlions.

MADAME MODJESKA has turned translator and will Polish up Shakespeare,-Boston Post.

• • • Delicate diseases radically cured. Consultation free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Assoc'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

What the inebriate sees may very often be described as circular-saw. - Yonkers Gazette.

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FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine ustly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear push or jostle. It is the custom to do him testimony to the truth of the assertion so much bowing and hat-lifting that that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried than in England to give time for all out. In a great many cases a single dose has 70 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perplatform, or a steam-boat a pier, all feet restoration of the general health. It is, the lookers-on lift their hats to the de- however, prudent, and in every case more cerparting passengers and bow to them, a | tain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller compliment returned by the travelers. doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in gentleman passing a lady on the stairs good order. Should the patient, however, reof a hotel must do the same. To en- quireacathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

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is beautiful, all but her skin. and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia

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I suffered for more than five years with indigestion, scarcely able to retain the simplest food on my stomach. I declined in flesh, and suffered all the usual depression attendant upon this terrible disease. At last, falling to find relief in anything cise, I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The medicine toned up the stomach, strengthened the digestive organs, and soon all that burning ceased, and I could retain food without difficulty. Now my health is good, and can eat anything in the shape of food, and digest it without difficulty. Take the prescribed dose after cating.

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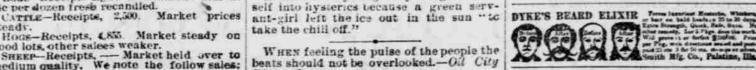
Mr. C.—I'd have you know, sir, that one box of the FRAZER Grease costs us nearly as much as two boxes of these other makes, while we sell them all at the same price.

Mr. J.—One box of the FRAZER is worth as much as three boxes of these other brands.

Mr. C.—That is just the point. By selling these other brands you not only make twice as much for us on each box as you make on the FRAZER, but your customers have to buy twice or three times as much of it as they would of the FRAZER.



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Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883, says: At "Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an inter-

esting group. It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed!!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position. This refers to my case.

with "Locomoter Ataxy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fiber rarely ever cured) and was for several years barely able to get

I was first Attacked twelve years ago

And for the last Five years not able toattend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching— Two years ago I was voted into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester,

in May, 1882, I am no "Advocate;" "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her-Consented!! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This

was Saturday, November 3d. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "1 was sure I could "Walk!

So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over he house. I am gaining strength each day, and can ask quite safe without any "Stick!"

"Stick."
Or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester.

"Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartfly congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last.

Very gratefully yours, John Blackburn,
Manchester (Eng.) Dec. 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

Prosecute the Swindlers !!! If when you call for Hop Bitters the druggist hands out anything but "Hop Bitters" with a green cluster of Hops on white label, shun that druggist as you would a viper; and if he has taken your money for a bogus stuf, tadict him for the fraud and sue him for damages for the swindle, and we will reward you liberally for the conviction.

See U. S. Court Injunction against C. D. Warner Reading, Mich., and all his salesmen and agents. Druggists, and other imitators, take warning.

HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO.

HOP BITTERS M'F'G CO. M. W. DUNHAM Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois, HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$3,500,000, which includes about

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